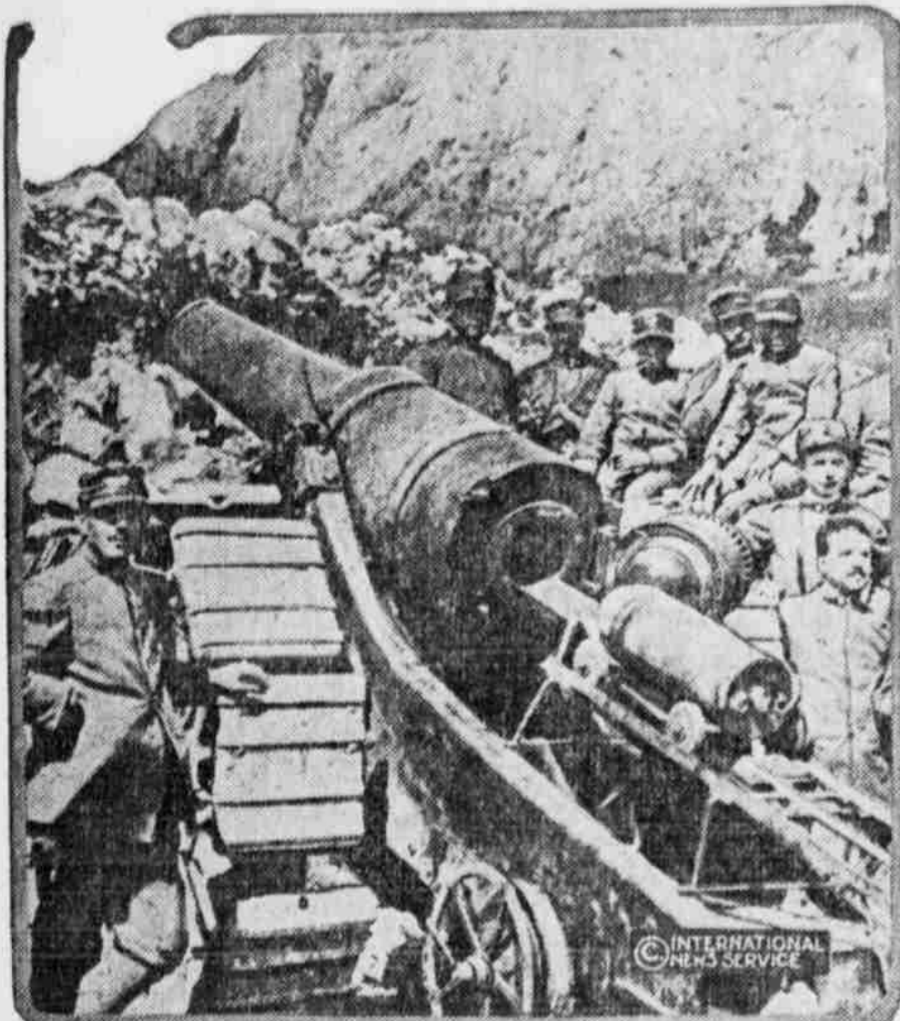


LOADING A BIG ITALIAN GUN NEAR GORITZ



One of the Italian 30.5 millimeter guns in the mountains above Goritz during the long siege of that Austrian city. The crew is about to put in the projectile.

CARRANZA, NEVER AN IDOL OF THE MEXICANS. HAS A HARD TASK AHEAD

Faces a Gigantic Work in the Resuscitation of War-Torn Mexico—His Government Opposed by Organized Government Only in the State of Oaxaca—Brigandage Exists in Almost Every Section of the Country.

El Paso, Tex.—Although he has composed peace with the followers of Francisco Villa and finds his government opposed by an organized government only in the state of Oaxaca, Venustiano Carranza today faces a gigantic problem in the resuscitation of war-torn Mexico. His handicaps, in the order of their difficulty, may be summarized as follows:

1. Brigandage in almost every section of the country; widespread love of a buccannery life, brought about by the succession of revolutions.
2. Zapata's revolutionary army in the Montenegrolike state of Morelos.
3. The state government of Oaxaca. This government is a novelty in Mexico, and has maintained order and declared itself "neutral" toward Villa and Carranza and other chieftains of warlike proclivity.
4. The question of "manhood," i. e., the difficulty of finding suitable men for government positions.
5. An empty national treasury and prostrated industries. Typhus.

As to brigandage, an American named Simons, who arrived in Laredo, Tex., a few days ago from a point near Mexico City, where he is engaged in business, brings an interesting story. He describes chaotic conditions prevalent in the country contiguous to the Mexican capital at this time where, enervated by contagious diseases and pestilence on the one hand, and by marauding bands of outlaws and recalcitrant people generally on the other hand, Gen. Pablo Gonzales, the Carranza military commander of Mexico City, is confronted with an intricate problem.

Within a radius of 35 miles northwest of Mexico City the land is filled with bands of outlaws and marauding and devastation is keeping them busy. Large haciendas, or ranches, are being raided by these outlaws, the homes looted and the people compelled to flee to safety, and in some instances, the torch applied. The roving bands of marauders are strongly organized and travel in large force, and whenever Carranzista soldiers are sent out to attempt to disperse them or give battle, the soldiery is generally defeated. Only recently a force of Carranza men sent out to a point northwest of Mexico City about 20 miles failed to return, and it is believed they were ambushed by the outlaws and annihilated.

**Swarms With Brigands.**

However, the principal abode of lawlessness at this time begins at a point 35 miles northwest of the Mexican capital, says the American, and in that section the country is swarming with brigands. They are neither Zapatistas nor Villistas, but each large band has its leader, and with them the orders of the leader is law. Occasionally these men engage the soldiers of both Carranza and Zapata, but the Zapatistas are thinning out around Mexico City now and are taking to the mountainous country to the southwest of the capital.

Gen. Pablo Gonzales has exerted his utmost effort to quell the disturbances in his district, states the American, but he has an inadequate force to cope with the situation with which he is confronted at this time. There is even dissension noticeable among his men, because of the restrictions exacted to confine them to certain quarters of the city on account of the unwholesome health conditions prevailing.

In the Pachuca district, says Mr. Si-

mons, there is occasional fighting now between forces representing the factions of Carranza, Villa, Zapata and even Oaxaca Indians. The latter Indians are inclined to cast their lots with any faction that appears in the majority, and when there is any uncertainty as to this condition they fight for themselves, loot and raise havoc generally.

"The state of Oaxaca is neutral and conducting her affairs independently of all the rest of Mexico," says Mr. Simons. "The governor of that state was put in the executive chair by the people of Oaxaca; he has a large army to carry out his orders and the people generally are loyal to the governor. There is no trespassing in the state allowed from Carranza, Villa, Zapata or other factional forces or brigands. In this state perfect tranquility is being maintained and the state government is not being molested by outside influences. In Oaxaca, the state government has exacted but one promise from the people besides that of living peacefully and lawfully—that is, that they will not use the factional currency of either Carranza or Villa, but that the bank bills of Oaxaca, together with silver and gold money, shall be the prevailing medium of circulation.

**Has Done Great Work.**

Unlike in Mexico City, the people of Oaxaca are consequently only using bank bill currency and gold and silver money of the old Mexican government. Under these conditions peace and prosperity prevails only in the state of Oaxaca.

"Between Tampico and the country for a distance of about 60 miles northwest of there," he continued, "the brigand forces of the Cedilla brothers are looting. These bands cannot be apprehended by the Carranza soldiers, for after making one of their raids they hike to the mountainous country and in the fastnesses of the mountains they elude pursuit."

However, the American states that First Chief Carranza has so far accomplished a great work for Mexico, for in many places the old-time prosperity and general activity has been restored, mines and other industries have resumed and an air of confidence prevails. Many Americans and other foreigners who from two to four years ago fled from the country on account of the revolution are now returning there—some to take old positions which they gave up, and others to make investments and hazard the chances of making good now that peace appears to be firmly established in portions of the country.

Some interesting details of Carranza's recent tour of the northern states arrived here today from Saltillo. Accompanying him was Gen. Alvaro Obregon, the man who defeated Villa, now the strongest military figure in Mexico.

Wherever the news of the coming of the first chief preceded his flock of special trains—there were seven of them—the national colors blossomed in all the pristine exuberance of the Diaz regime. From Tampico to Saltillo the Mexican revived not only the practice of decorating their communities with the national colors and playing the national anthem, but the art of building triumphal arches.

In his native city, Saltillo, a series of beautifully-designed arches showed him the way back to the state capital from the balcony of which in February, 1913, he proclaimed the beginning of

the revolution against Victoriano Huerta and from the courtyard of which he mounted his horse and set forth to restore to the people their constitutional rights. The arches bore such inscriptions as these:

"Venustiano Carranza, preserver of the national liberties."

"Venustiano Carranza has spoken for the soul of his people."

"Venustiano Carranza, the liberator the patriot, the hero."

**Tell a Wretched Story.**

The neighborhood of Saltillo has always been a Carranzista country, but the abundant wreckage of trains, stations and public buildings in the state of Nuevo Leon and the stilled industries tell a wretched story of even comparatively recent differences of opinion among the inhabitants.

The almost empty streets of Monterey—once the Pittsburg of Mexico—also tell a story. Less than a year ago Antonio Villarreal was there. He professed allegiance to the constitutional cause. Angeles came and drove him out. Villarreal's retreat was accompanied by much random shooting that dropped scores of civilians. The magnificent new railroad station was fired. Shells laid low many homes of the poor people.

Villa came a few months ago and compelled the tradespeople to pay 1,000,000 pesos. Then the Villistas fled before Trevina and there was more helter-skelter shooting—more killed lookers-on. So, when Monterey heard that Carranza and Obregon were coming with many trains of Yaquis, Monterey obeyed orders to take a holiday and then kept off the streets.

In the mile-long procession that Governor de la Garza got up in honor of the distinguished visitors there were more men than all the men, women and children on the sidewalks. But it was the most orderly parade of revolutionists that had taken place in Monterey since the beginning of the days of occupations, evacuations and triumphal entries. And so towards the latter part of the afternoon the people of Monterey emerged from their houses and wandered around in search of the celebrities.

There was a kerfuss in the evening at one of the Alamedas. Carranza went to it. He bought huge quantities of flowers, submitted to "arrest" and "fine" of 199 pesos, shook hands with all the pretty young ladies and as usual, bore himself with dignity.

Obregon went to the kerfuss, too. The young ladies made a tremendous ado over this handsome one-armed hero of the revolution. When the two men left the park everybody crowded around their automobiles and shouted "vivas." It was the first time for many a day that any considerable number of representative Monterey folks had shouted vivas for revolutionaries.

Back in the first Constitutional occupation of the City of Mexico, when Carranza rode forth in Avenida Francisco I. Madero or in the Paseo the people paused to look at him and to say to one another:

"There goes Carranza!"

**The Cause, Not the Man.**

If they did not have too many eavesdropping neighbors they were likely to add one or two other favorite words. Seldom or never, came a "viva." The silence was damning. If it were broken at all by an outcry the enthusiast turned out to be a man in uniform. But all through the states of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon and through Coahuila to this city Carranza has been given abundant evidence of one-sided revolutionary enthusiasm. He has accepted this homage with grave dignity, often with unchanging face, like a man after all receiving only his due.

"It is not enthusiasm for the man," say his followers. "It is for the cause that he represents and leads—the cause of the people." The Mexicans use the words "el pueblo." While the dictionary translation of "el pueblo" is "the people," the words "the populace" serve best to convey the Mexican meaning.

They are mostly Indians who gather at the stations and through the city streets to shout "vivas" for Carranza and Obregon. It is doubtful if more than one in fifty of them can read or write, but there is no doubt that they know Carranza when he steps forth from his car, and the mere sight of Obregon sends them into hysterics.

The gravity of Carranza, on tour, or elsewhere, for that matter, is imperceptible, and so perhaps what his followers say is true, that the enthusiasm is for the cause that he represents. Certainly local spokesmen tell him eloquently to his face that the people have gathered to emphasize to him the meaning of the cause of the people. They say this with all respect and they give him their gratitude and homage, but always, even in the most obscure mountain hamlets, the cause of the people is placed above personalities.

The appeal of Obregon to hamlet groups and city populaces is instantaneous. He is a gallant, cheery figure that takes the eye. From him radiates a world of energy; its effect is magical. The cause of the people may be the greatest thing in the world to these audiences of First Chief Carranza on his triumphal tour, but Obregon is a full-fledged hero. He has all the attributes of the hero, including a stump of an arm which his victory at Calaya left him.

All the sunshine of Mexico plays over Obregon's handsome Irish face. He likes his people, and he likes them so well that even as he smiles back at them he moves a little closer to Carranza's side and stands there aggressively for all the world to know that he is with Carranza, to give the lie to the rumors that a breach between the two men is a possibility.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

No Law Forbids Spies to Sketch Our Defenses

WASHINGTON.—The United States has no law which prohibits spies of foreign countries from making sketches, photographs and plans of the appearance of fortifications and the topography of the land surrounding them, in time of peace, it was pointed out by the department of justice the other day. In time of war martial law prevails as to the treatment of foreigners or agents of foreign governments engaging in such occupations.

Any person in the government service giving out information regarding the interior of fortifications may be punished by law and any private citizen who makes drawings or pictures of the interior of fortifications may be apprehended, but so far as the outward aspects of forts are concerned, spies of any country are welcome to all the information they can get under present laws.

This state of affairs is regarded by some persons as especially dangerous with relation to aviation fields. A foreign spy could make complete plans of aviation fields of the United States government, showing where hangars and other buildings are situated without violating any existing law.

It has been suggested that congress this winter make some provision for more adequately protecting American military secrets from foreigners, and this idea may be incorporated in national defense legislation.

Annual Animal Social Register of Washington

THE annual animal social register of the United States government appeared. Only about fifty names were added to these bipedal and quadrupedal elite. The list forms a group as exclusive as that contained in any blue book of the genus homo, and not even the state department's diplomatic list is censored by the chief justice of the United States Supreme court, not to mention a vice president, members of the senate, and private citizens of national note.

When that grave scientific body, the Smithsonian regents, with Chief Justice White as their chancellor, assembled in Washington they received the annual report of the National Zoological park. That report contains three pages of itemized animals at the park (called by proletarian slang the "Zoo"), and each animal therein is mentioned by name, and the state of health of many of them is reported upon.

The document contains much chatty comment, not to mention a birth register, of our most elite zoological families. Other mere "zoos" may get into reports, but they are not printed at the government printing office, and stamped with any such high approval as that of the Smithsonian regents.

Social affairs at the Washington zoo during the last year became vastly more cosmopolitan, it appears, though no less exclusive, because of the advent of Mrs. Diamond Rattlesnake, whose jewels dazzled the horseshoe at the Snake Cage opera. Mr. Great Horned Owl added much zest to the night life, and Miss Whistling Swan and the Misses Mocking Bird were in great demand at the afternoon musicales (given when animals are fed at 3:30).

At every first night, especially when Miss Silver Pheasant sang, was old Mr. Bald Eagle, and he caused much gossip among the older set by his attentions to the petite Miss Grass Parakeet. Likewise there was much whispering behind fins and wings when Mr. Black Snake, a villainous-looking gentleman, arrived in company with Miss Barred Owl, a beauty of the sleepily oriental type.

Washington Man Owns Famous Maximilian Opal

EVER since the late Gen. Marc Antony, triumvir of Rome coveted an opal owned by a senator of that empire, who prized the stone so highly that he left Rome rather than give it to Antony to carry around to Cleopatra, opals have been more or less in the limelight of dynasties, emperors and nations.

Today there walks about the streets of Washington a man who can reach into his left-hand vest pocket, if he will, and show you the dazzling, opalescent gem, famous in Mexican history as the "Maximilian opal." The man is Herbert J. Browne, whose hobbies include sailing boats, the single tax, and collecting opals.

This particular opal came Mr. Browne's way because he got three shiplods of ammunition to General Carranza's agents in time to turn the tide in favor of the constitutionalist cause.

The Maximilian opal, as famous among those versed in historic gems as is the Hope diamond, was owned by Emperor Maximilian, was given to General Miramon, his chief of staff, and was found on the body of the latter after the two were executed at Queretaro, an incident that marked the final chapter in the romantic history of the empire of Mexico.

In the early summer of 1914 New York papers carried a little item to the effect that "some of the ammunition which is being supplied General Carranza is being taken out of Galveston on vessels chartered by someone who has assumed the name of Herbert J. Browne, a well-known Washington newspaper man."

Herbert J. Browne's abilities as a skipper, it would seem, were not even known to his friends in the newspaper business. But it was he who, in his own name, took out papers as captain of the vessels, gave Havana as his destination, and when he reached open water turned their prow toward Mexico.

White House Collection of China Is Notable

ONE of the most interesting pieces in the White House collection of presidential china is an old plate recently given by Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of Robert E. Lee. This plate is one that was used by George Washington, and aside from being of inestimable value historically, is of greater age than any other piece in the whole collection. It is a dinner plate of the well-known and famous set usually referred to as the Cincinnati china.

Miss Lee came into possession of it through her maternal grandfather, George Washington Parke Custis, whose grandmother, Martha Washington, willed it to him. The presentation of this historic piece was made to Miss Margaret Wilson for the collection. The White House collection of presidential ware is one of the most interesting historical collections in the country, and an interesting story is attached to the acquisition of every piece of it.

The collection was begun with parts of sets of dinner services found in the White House used by seven presidents. It was placed in two cabinets in the lower east corridor of the mansion, which were designed by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

Eight shelves were filled with china used during the Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt administrations. This original collection has been augmented by gifts from descendants or friends of the various presidents until it now fills four cabinets and approaches completion.

One shelf is filled with pieces from the state dinner set which Mrs. Roosevelt ordered, and which is still used as the state set. It is of beautiful Wedgwood, decorated with a simple colonial pattern in gold and the obverse of the great seal of the United States enameled in colors on each plate. This set contains more than twelve hundred pieces.



WESTERN CANADA'S GREAT HARVEST

Decidedly Encouraging From Every Standpoint.

Speaking of conditions generally in Canada, the most encouraging feature of the year, from a trade and financial standpoint, has been the bountiful harvest of the Northwest, where a greatly increased area under cultivation has given the highest average yield in the history of the country. It is estimated that the grain crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has a market value to the producers of approximately four hundred million dollars, in the use of which we may anticipate not only the liquidation of much indebtedness, but the stimulation of current trade.

The annual reports of the various banks throughout Canada are now being published. They savor of optimism all the way through, and, contrary to what might be generally expected in war times, business is good everywhere.

The General Manager of the Bank of Montreal at the recent annual meeting said: "The position of Canada is a highly favored one, with an assured future of growth, development and general prosperity."

In the same report it is said that the Canadian West "has recovered to a marked extent from the economic dislocation of a year ago."

The season's wheat and other cereal crops have exceeded all previous records in quantity and quality, and, despite the enormous yield, prices have been uncommonly well maintained.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of these results to the Prairie Provinces—and the Dominion at large.

The prosperity of those engaged in mixed farming and ranching is most encouraging.

The flour mills in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are busy and are doing well. Their combined daily capacity is about 27,000 barrels.

The large advances of the Dominion government to farmers in certain districts, principally in the form of seed, were made very opportune and have been amply justified by the very large crop yield in those districts.

Business in many important lines is good and should continue to improve as returns from grain yet to be marketed are received.

The general business outlook has been transformed by the large crop. The returns of the gross earnings of Canadian railroads for November show those of the Canadian Pacific increased \$1,796,000 or 78 per cent for the last nine days of the month. Compared with same month year ago, increase no less than \$5,291,600 or 67.6 per cent against a 4.5 per cent gain in October, and a decrease of 4 1/2 per cent in September.

H. V. Meredith, of the Bank of Montreal, in a recent address delivered at Montreal, declared that the most encouraging feature from a trade and financial standpoint had been the bountiful harvest of the Northwest, where the greatly increased area under cultivation had given the highest average in history of the country. He estimated the grain crop of the three provinces at a value of over \$400,000,000, and said that such remarkable results would have the effect of attracting the tide of immigration to our shores, when the world is again at peace. The restoration of a favorable balance in our foreign trade is a factor of supreme importance at the present time.

It is the general opinion in the East that the 1915 grain crop in the Prairie Provinces not only put the whole Dominion in a sounder trade and financial standing, but that it will also result in a big increase in immigration to the West of agricultural settlers, who will include capitalized farmers from Europe and the United States as well as homesteaders.—Advertisement.

**But Will They "Stick"?**

It is said that an organization of women in Japan numbers 10,000 members, who have sworn never to marry unless their prospective husbands agree to support a movement for obtaining for them equal treatment with men and an improved economic position.

For a really fine coffee at a moderate price, drink Denison's Seminole Brand, 25c the lb., in sealed cans.

Only one merchant in each town sells Seminole. If your grocer isn't the one, write the Denison Coffee Co., Chicago, for a souvenir and the name of your Seminole dealer.

Buy the 3 lb. Canister Can for \$1.00.—Adv.

She is indeed a wise woman who knows when to stop talking and turn on the flow of tears.

**Piles Relieved by First Application**

And cured in 6 to 14 days by PAZO OINTMENT, the universal remedy for all forms of Piles. Druggists refund money if it fails.—Adv.

As president of the French republic M. Poincare receives a salary of \$120,000 per annum.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 49 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Jealousy is your verdict against your own charms and in favor of your rivals.